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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT



AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

TCS-20174/69
JULY 1969
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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the June 1967 war, the Arab states have embarked on an airfield construction program to reduce the vulnerability of their air forces to an air attack. The principal features of this program have been the construction of new airfields, the improvement of existing fields, and the construction of hangarettes at most major airfields.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents information regarding construction of new airfields and expansion of existing airfields and aircraft facilities in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan,

Features on hangarette construction given in this report reflect only confirmed structures and are derived exclusively from KEYHOLE photography, the latest used Acquisition of photography of better interpretability, and the suspension of hangarette construction at certain airfields, notably in Syria, have in a few instances reduced the total number of hangarettes previously reported. This report, therefore, supersedes TCS-20383/68, Airfield Construction in the Middle East, June 1967 to October 1968, November 1968, which should be destroyed.

BASIC DESCRIPTION

Vulnerability of Arab air forces to air attack was illustrated during the June 1967 war when large numbers of aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Following the war, the Arab states initiated a program designed to increase protection of their aircraft from air attack.

In order to provide a broader dispersal of aircraft and to replace the Sinai seven new airfields have been constructed in Egypt, three in Syria, three in Iraq, and two in Jordan. In addition, portions of highways in Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan have been converted for use as airstrips. The new airfields and highway airstrips

are listed in Table 1, which is keyed to Figure 1.

To provide for the dispersal of aircraft at existing airfields and accommodate high performance aircraft, new runways have been constructed or existing runways have been extended at 13 airfields in Egypt, seven in Syria, three in Iraq,

In addition, to protect their aircraft from strafing and bombing, at least 713 hangarettes, capable of accommodating at least 791 aircraft, have been constructed at 45 Arab airfields since June 1967. Most hangarettes at Arab airfields have single

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Table 1. Airfield Construction and Runway Extensions, June 1967-April 1969 (New airfields and new highway airstrips are underlined.)

Item	Airfield	BE Number	Construction Status	Item	Airfield	BE Number	Construction Status
	FG	YPT.	_			SYRIA	
1	Jiyanklis New		New airfield &	25	Jirah		Runway extension
2	El Rahmaniya		new runway added New airfield	29	Dayr Az Zawr		New runway &
3	E! Mansura		New airifield New runway ucon &	30	Hamah		runway extension uco
			runway extended	31	Al Qusavr		Runway extension
1	As Salihiyah		New airfield	32	Tivas		Runway extended
	Birma		New airtield	11	1 1,7142		Parallel runway or
r;	Quweisna		New runway	11 33	Palmyra		widened runway ucon Reconstructed
7	Zagazig		New airtield	li 34	An Nasiriyah (Jayrud)		New airfield
`	Minshat Sabri Highway Airstrip		New highway airstrip.	11 ::5	Damascus		New runway
9	Bilbeis		New runway &	86	Jarba (Damascus East)		New airfield
	C		runway extended	37	Kholkhole		New airfield
10	Cairo West		New runway &	11			
11	Tulch Wiehman Vinstal		runway extended	H		IRAQ	
12	Tukh Highway Airstrip Inchas		New highway airstrip	H			
13	Wadi Al Jandali		New runway ucon	38	Qayyarah South		Runway extension
14	Faiyum		New airfield	39	H-3 Northwest		New airfield
15	Beni Suef		New airfield New runway ucon	40	H-3 Northeast		New airfield
16	Ras Gharib		Runway extended &	41	Habbaniyah		Runway extension
			surfaced	42	Habbaniyah Plateau		Two new runways
17	Hurghada New		New runway ucon	43	II-3 Highway Airstrip		New highway airstrip
15	New Valley		Runway extended	44 45	H-3 Southwest H-4 New		New airfield
19	Daraw		Runway extended	46			New airfield
20	Aswan Dam		Runway extension ucon	17	Wadi El Murbah Highway Airstri Ruwayshid	<u>D</u>	New highway airstrip
21	Ras Banas		New runway	⁺′	Tuwaysaid		New airfield
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Table 2, Hangarette Construction

Item	Airfield	BE Number	Number of Hangarettes	Number of Bays	Item	Airfield	BE Number	Number of Hangarettes	Number of Bays
		EGYPT					SYRIA	_	
1	Cairo West		34	Single	30	Damascus		12 5	Single Double
2 3	Kapd Daud Jiyanklis New		1 13	Single Single	31	Marj Rhayal		15	Single
			1 10	Probably single Double	32	Dumayr		2 13	Double Single
4	El Rahmaniya		3 18	Large shelters Single				8 (18)	Double Single (pre-war)
5	Birma		4 6	Double Single	33	An Nasiriyah (Jayrud)		5	Single
			1 1	Double Probably double	34	Sayqal		2 2	Double Single
6	Quweisna		15 2	Single Double	ļļ.			15,	Single (pre-war) Double
7	Minshat Sabri High-		2	Triple	35	Tiyas		16 6	Single Double
8	way Airstrip El Mansura		4 32 6	Single Single Double	36	Al Qu≈ay•		12 1 7	Single Double
	Tool Distance		;	Triple	37 35	Hamah Aleppo		7 5	Single Single
9	Tukh Highway Airstrip			Single				(3)	Double Single (pre-war)
10	Bilbeis		37 2	Single Double	39	Rasin El Aboud		10	Single Double
11	Zagazig		16 2	Single Double	40	Jirah		10	Single Double
12 13	Abu Suweir Fayid		15 10	Single Single	41	Dayr Az Zawr		12 2	Single Double
14	Inchas		3 44	Double Single			IRAQ		2
15 16	Wadi Al Jandali Cairo Almaza		12 27	Single Single	10	M. sul	IRAQ	В	8:1-
17	Qaha/Qalyub high-		1	Double	42 43	Mosul Kirkuk Military		10	Single Single
18	way Airstrip Helwan		4 21	Single Single	44 45	Rashid Habbaniyah		10	Single
19 20	Beni Suef Faiyum		32 16	Single Single	46	Plateau H-8 Northwest		16 8	Single Single
21	Hurghada New		2 16	Double Single	47	H-3		8 4	Single Double
22	Ras Banas		1 4 1	Single Double	45	H-3 Southwest		S	Single
28	Daraw		18 1	Single Double	ì				
24	Aswan Dam		15	Single	49 50	Ruwayshid H-4 New		8 8	Single Single

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bays, but some are double- or triple-bay hangarettes, and two Egyptian fields have large aircraft shelters. Not only do the hangarettes provide physical protection for the aircraft, they also conceal aircraft from visual and photographic reconnaissance. In Egypt, at least 469 hangarettes have been constructed with spaces for at least 512 aircraft; in Syria, 156 have been built with spaces for at least 187 aircraft; in Iraq, 68 single-bay hangarettes and four double-bay hangarettes have been constructed with spaces for 76 aircraft; and in Jordan 16 single-bay hangarettes have been built. Figure 2 (keyed to Table 2) shows the locations of these hangarettes. With the exception of six large shelters in Egypt, the hangarettes built in the Middle East are only capable of housing fighter aircraft. The six recently identified shelters at Aswan Dam Airfield and Jiyanklis New Airfield in Egypt are large enough to accommodate BADGER bomber aircraft.

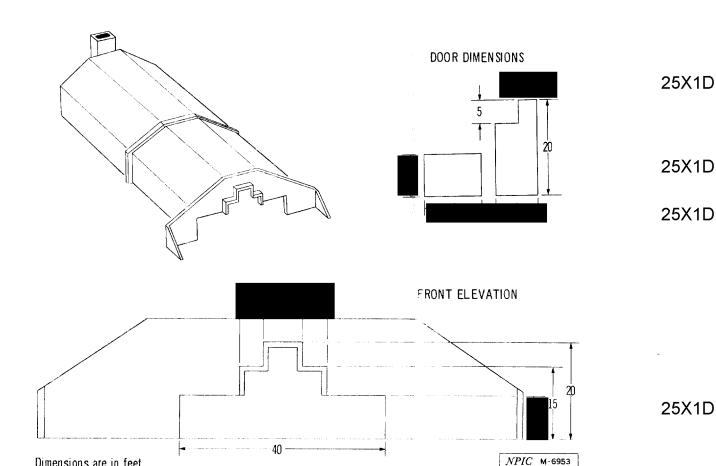


FIGURE 3. TYPICAL EGYPTIAN HANGARETTE

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Dimensions are in feet

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A typical Egyptian hangarette is shown in Figure 3. Dimensions on hangarette entrances and doors correspond to those given struction at Specified Airfields, Egypt, except that the sliding doors appear to be more nearly The system used for opening these prefabricated, solid, probably concrete doors is not known.

Jiyanklis Airfield (Figure 4) typifies the activity apparent at a number of airfields: it is a new airfield to which an additional runway has been added, it has hangarettes, and it has large aircraft shelters.

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REFERENCES

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